

# THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

VOLUME I.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1851.

NUMBER 14.

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, BY  
BARNES & ANGEL.

Office over H. Griffin's Store, Washington Street.  
TERMS.—Payment in Advance.  
Taken at the office, or forwarded by Mail, \$1.00.  
Delivered by the Carrier in the Village, 1.50.  
One shilling in addition to the above will be  
charged for every three months that payment is  
delayed.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are  
paid, except at the discretion of the publishers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:  
One square, (12 lines or less,) first insertion, fifty  
cents, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent  
insertion. Legal advertisements at the rates pre-  
scribed by law. Yearly or monthly advertisements  
as follows:

1 square 1 month, \$1.00. 1 square 1 year, \$5.00.  
1 " 3 " 2.00. 1 column 1 " 20.00.  
1 " 6 " 3.00. 1 " 1 month, 50.00.

Advertisements unaccompanied with writ-  
ten or verbal directions will be published until or-  
dered out, and charged for. When a postponement  
is added to an advertisement, the whole will be  
charged the same as for the first insertion.

Letters relating to business, to receive at-  
tention, must be addressed to the publishers—post  
paid.

Particular attention given to Blank Print-  
ing. Most kinds of Blanks in use, will be kept  
constantly on hand.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1851.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney at Law, will attend  
promptly to collecting and all other professional  
business entrusted to his care. Office third door  
below the Washington House, Washington st.,  
Grand Haven, Mich.

C. DAVIS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groce-  
ries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and  
Shoes, &c., &c. Muskegon, Michigan.

C. B. ALBEE, Storage, Forwarding and Com-  
mission Merchant, and Dealer in Dry Goods,  
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,  
&c., &c. Flour and Salt constantly on hand.—  
Store, corner Washington and Water streets.  
Grand Haven, Mich.

HENRY R. WILLIAMS, Storage, Forward-  
ing and Commission Merchant, also Agent for  
the Steamer Algoma. Store House at Grand  
Rapids, Kent Co., Mich.

BALL & MARTIN, Storage, Forwarding and  
Commission Merchants. Grand Rapids, Mich.

GILBERT & CO., Storage, Forwarding and  
Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce,  
Lumber, Shingles, Staves &c., &c. Grand Ha-  
ven, Michigan.

F. B. GILBERT, Dealer in Dry Goods, Cloth-  
ing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery  
and Stone Ware, Hard Ware, Groceries, Provi-  
sions and Ship Stores. Grand Haven, Michigan.

HENRY GRIFFIN, Dealer in Staple and fan-  
cy Dry Goods, Ready made Clothing, Boots and  
Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Glass,  
Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints and Oils,  
and Provisions. Also, Lumber, Shingles, &c., &c.  
Opposite the Washington House, Grand Haven,  
Michigan.

WILLIAM M. FERRY, Dealer in Dry Goods,  
Hardware, Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Med-  
icines, Boots and Shoes. Also, Manufacturer and  
dealer in Lumber. Water street, Grand Haven,  
Michigan.

HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Storage, Forwarding  
& Commission merchants; general dealers in all  
kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, grain and provi-  
sions; manufacturers and dealers wholesale and  
retail in all kinds of lumber, at Mill Point, Mich.

L. M. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines,  
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Dry Goods, Groce-  
ries and Provisions, Crockery, Hardware, Books,  
Stationery, &c., &c. At the Post Office, corner  
of Park and Barber streets, Mill Point, Mich.

H. D. C. TUTTLE, M. D. Office, adjoining  
Wm. M. Ferry's Store, Water street, Grand Ha-  
ven, Michigan.

STEPHEN MONROE, Physician and Surgeon.  
Office over J. T. Davis' Tailor Shop. Washing-  
ton Street, Grand Haven.

LEVI SHACKLETON, Wholesale and Retail  
dealer in Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.—  
First door above H. Pennoyer's. Washington  
Street, Grand Haven, Michigan.

SIMON SIMENOE, Dealer in Groceries and  
Provisions. Washington Street, second door  
East of the Ottawa House.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, By HENRY PENNOY-  
ER. The proprietor has the past Spring new-  
ly fitted and partly re-furnished this House,  
and feels confident visitors will find the House  
to compare favorably with the best in the State.

WILLIAM TELL HOTEL, By HARRY EA-  
RON. Pleasantly situated with excellent rooms  
well furnished, and the table abundantly sup-  
plied with the luxuries and substantial of life.

JAMES PATTERSON, Painter and Glazier.  
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting done at  
Grand Haven. All orders will be promptly at-  
tended to, by leaving word at this office. Shop at  
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WILLIAM ORIEL, Boot and Shoemaker.—  
Boots and Shoes neatly repaired, and all orders  
promptly attended to. Washington street, Grand  
Haven, Michigan.

A. H. VREDENBURG, Boot and Shoemaker.  
Shop over Wm. M. Ferry's store, Water street.

CHARLES W. HATHAWAY, Blacksmith. All  
kinds of work in my line done with neatness and  
dispatch at my shop. Mill Point, Michigan.

JOHN T. DAVIS, Merchant Tailor. Shop on  
Washington Street, first door west of H. Grif-  
fin's Store.

GROSVENOR REED, Prosecuting Attorney for  
Ottawa County. Residence at Charleston  
Landing, Allendale, Ottawa County, Mich.

HOYT G. POST, Clerk of Ottawa County. Of-  
fice over H. Griffin's store, opposite the Wash-  
ington House.

WILLIAM N. ANGEL, Register of Deeds, and  
Notary Public for Ottawa County. Office over  
H. Griffin's store, Washington street, opposite the  
Washington House, Grand Haven.

HENRY PENNOYER, Treasurer of Ottawa  
County. Office over H. Griffin's Store, opposite  
the Washington House.

ASA A. SCOTT, Sheriff of Ottawa County.—  
Office over H. Griffin's store, opposite the Wash-  
ington House.

J. O. O. F. Regular meetings of Ottawa Lodge  
No. 46, is held every Wednesday evening, at their  
Lodge Room in the Attic of the Washington  
House. Members of the Order are cordially in-  
vited to attend. Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., Mich.

## LAST PRAYER OF QUEEN MARY.

Translated for the Times, by C. C. TORREY.  
O Domine Deus speravi in te,  
O care mi Jesu, nunc libera me,  
In dura catena, in misera poena

Disidero te  
Languendo, gemendo, et genu flectendo,  
Adoro, Imploro, at liberes me.

Oh Lord my Creator, my hope is in thee,  
Oh Jesus dear Savior, deliver thou me,  
In fetters most galling, in troubles appalling,  
I cry unto thee

Languishing, groaning, my misdeeds bemoaning,  
Adoring, imploring, have mercy on me.

## LOVE ALL.

BY C. D. STUART.

Love all! There is no living thing  
Which God has not created:  
Love all! There is no living thing  
Which God has ever hated:

His love sustains the meanest life,  
Whatever doth live or perish—  
And man may not disdain to love  
What God has loved to cherish.

Love all! For hate begetteth hate,  
And love through love increaseth:  
Love all! For hate shall faint and fail,  
While love, like God, ne'er ceaseth:

Love is the law, the life supreme,  
The goal where all are tending;  
The hate shall die, the strife shall cease  
But Love is never ending.

## SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

The following description of the Seven Ancient  
Wonders of the World, is from an old book, printed  
in 1696.

The first ancient wonder of the world, was  
the Walls of Babylon, the capital of the ancient  
Kingdom of Babylonia in Chaldea, said to be  
built by Queen Semiramis, mother of Ninus;  
but St. Augustine and Josephus say they were  
built by Nimrod, who built the Tower of Babel.  
The city was surrounded like a quadrangle with  
walls eighty-seven feet in thickness, three hun-  
dred and fifty in height and sixty English miles,  
or four hundred and eighty furlongs in compass,  
each side an exact square of fifteen miles in  
length, built with lime and cement, which bound  
together like pitch or glue, and grew solid by  
time. Six chariots could drive abreast on the  
top. This wall was encompassed with a vast  
ditch filled with water and lined with bricks.—  
There were 100 gates round the wall, 25 on  
each side, all of solid brass, between every two  
gates were three towers, and four more at the  
four corners of the great square, and three be-  
tween each of these corners, and each of these  
towers was ten feet higher than the walls, in all  
there were two hundred and fifty towers. Three  
hundred thousand men were employed upon  
them daily. Added to this, ancient historians  
tell us of the hanging gardens, built upon arches  
and towers, wherein grew trees of great  
height; it was a square of 400 feet on each side,  
and consisting of terraces one above another, as  
high as the wall of the city: the ascent from  
terrace to terrace was by steps ten feet wide,  
and was strengthened by a wall surrounding it  
on every side, twenty-two feet thick; and the  
floors on each of them were laid in order; first,  
on the tops of the arches, a bed or pavement of  
stones sixteen feet long and four feet broad;  
over this a layer of reed mixed with earth; over  
this two courses of brick; and then thick sheets  
of lead, and on these the earth or mould, which  
was so deep as to give root to the largest trees.  
Upon the uppermost of these terraces was a re-  
servoir supplied by an engine with water from  
the river Euphrates. This vast city fell to de-  
cay soon after Cyrus removed the seat of his  
empire to Shushan.

The second wonder was the Colossus of  
Rhodes; it was the statue or figure of a man  
dedicated to the Sun, or Jupiter; it was built of  
brass, 70 cubits in height, and was twelve years  
in building, and finished by Cares a scholar of  
Lysippus. It stood fifty-six years, when it was  
thrown down by an earthquake, in which state it  
remained till the year A. D. 272, in the time  
of Pope Martin the first, when the Saracens  
took possession of the Island, they sold the metal  
to a Jew, who loaded nine hundred camels with  
it. It was built in such a manner as to stand  
astride the entrance of the harbor, that ships  
might sail between its legs full fifty feet  
asunder; a staircase was built up the inside of  
it, and in the right hand, when held out, was a  
basin or dish to hold fire, as a landmark, like  
our light-houses; the fingers on the hand were  
made so large, that the stoutest man could scarce-  
ly clasp them round.

The third ancient wonder was the Pyramids  
of Egypt, three of which stand between the city  
of Memphis (now Cairo) and Delta. It is re-  
lated by Pliny, and others, that the building of  
the largest employed continually 364,000 men  
for 20 years; that 1800 talents, or about 1,080,-  
000 crowns were paid for garlic, onions and  
roots, to sustain the multitude. The foundation  
stones of the principal pyramid, we are informed  
by Pomponius Mela, were of marble, and 30  
feet in size. On the outside of this pyramid  
there is an ascent by steps, which at the bottom  
are four feet in height, and three broad, but the  
higher they go, they gradually diminish; being  
so contrived that a straight line, stretched from  
any part of the basis to the top, would touch  
the edge of every step. The breadth and depth  
of every step is one entire stone, several of them  
30 feet in length and the number of steps is 207.  
The inside of the pyramids have been but little  
explored, and indeed, their once magnificent  
chambers, wherever opened, so soon fill with  
bats and reptiles, that it is unpleasant to remain  
within them but a short time. Sufficient can be  
seen, however, to fill the traveler with a vast  
idea of grandeur, he can never experience else-  
where. The largest pyramid covered 22 acres,  
and is supposed to have belonged to Cheops,  
king of Egypt, the interior being lined with the  
richest marble or porphyry, and one of the cham-  
bers containing a huge hollow marble tomb  
which when hammered upon sounds like a bell,  
and is so constructed that the most skilful ar-  
tists and mechanics have hitherto failed to discover  
any fid or opening to it. An echo started in  
the passages, is noted by travelers to have an  
extraordinary effect; it being carried along the  
distant passages to the centre of the pyramid,

and not finding its way out, it rebounds upon  
itself, causing confused sounds, and a strange  
circulation of air, which gradually lessens and  
dies away, as the motion ceases.

The fourth wonder is the Mausoleum, built  
by Artemesia, wife of Mausolus, king of Cairo,  
a province of Greater Asia. Aullia Gellius says,  
she being so affected at her husband's death, she  
had this built to his memory. The stone of the  
whole structure was of the most excellent mar-  
ble, of 411 feet in circumference, and 25 cubits  
in height. It had 26 columns of fine stone. It  
was open on all sides, with arches of 73 feet  
wide; the part of the east was engraved by Sco-  
pas, the north by Briax, the south by Timothe-  
us, and the west by Leochares. And to such a  
length was her love carried for her husband, it  
is said, that she caused his bones to be beaten  
to powder, and drank them with her drink, that  
herself might be the sepulchre for his, not ex-  
pecting to live till the Mausoleum could be fin-  
ished, which was the case. Pliny, Mela, Hero-  
dotus and Strabo, also mention the same.

The fifth ancient wonder was the Temple of  
Diana, at Ephesus, a most magnificent building,  
420 feet long and 220 broad. It was adorned  
on the outsides, and insides, with 127 columns  
of the most exquisite marble, curiously carved,  
60 feet in height, of which 36 had ornaments in  
basso relievo. 220 years were spent in building  
this wonderful temple. It was raised on marshy  
ground, or from a lake, at great expense, to se-  
cure it from earthquakes, the foundation was of  
coal and wood. The name of the architect was  
Chersiphron. The beams and doors were cedar  
and the rest of the timber cypress. A staircase  
made of the wood of cypress vines, led up to  
the temple. This temple was burnt by Heros-  
tratus, from no other motive as he afterwards  
confessed upon the rack, than to immortalize  
his name. The destruction of this edifice hap-  
pened on the very day on which Alexander the  
Great was born, in the year B. C. 356.

Ephesus, that once famous city, 50 miles south  
of Smyrnia, near the river Caistrus, is now a  
poor village of 20 or 30 houses. Timothy was  
the first bishop of this city, and St. Paul hono-  
red them with an excellent epistle—which, how-  
ever none of the present inhabitants are able to  
read, being very ignorant. There are still ves-  
tiges of a Roman theatre, circus, aqueduct, and  
heaps of stately ruins, which some suppose to  
be the remains of Diana's Temple; for there  
was a second temple it seems, built to the honor  
of that goddess, after the destruction of the first,  
not at all inferior to the former, in grandeur.

The sixth ancient wonder was the gigantic  
statue of Jupiter Olympus. It was made by the  
famous sculptor, Phidias; it was composed of  
ivory, gold and precious stones, sitting upon a  
throne, equally marvellous. The height was  
above 60 ells. It was placed at the farthest end  
of the temple of Jupiter Olympian, at Achaia  
between the cities of Elis and Pisa, called Olym-  
pus, the place where the Olympian games were  
kept.

The seventh ancient wonder was the tower  
of Pharos, commenced by Ptolemy the elder,  
and finished some years after, by himself and  
son Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year of the  
world 3670, on the island of Pharos, which ex-  
tended from east to west in a bay, about three  
leagues, forming the two ports of Alexandria.  
It was built upon the east end of this island up-  
on a rock of white marble, of a large square  
structure, on the top of which fires were kept  
constantly burning for the direction of mariners.  
It was a most magnificent tower, consisting of  
several stories and galleries; with a lantern at  
the top which could be seen many leagues at  
sea. It cost 800 talents; if Attic talents, it a-  
mounts to £165,000 sterling; if Alexandrian, to  
twice that sum. Sostratus of Cnidus was the  
architect, and by the following stratagem, en-  
deavored to reap all the glory of raising such a  
wonderful structure to himself: He was ordered  
to engrave on it the following words—"King  
Ptolemy to the Gods, the Saviors, for the bene-  
fit of Sailors;" but instead of Ptolemy's name,  
he cut out his own in the solid marble, and fill-  
ing up the hollow of the letters with mortar,  
wrote upon it the above inscription. In process  
of time, the mortar, with Ptolemy's name wore  
off, and then the following appeared: "Sostratus  
the Cnidian, the son of Dexiphanes, to the  
Gods, the Saviors, for the benefit of Sailors."—  
This, as it was engraved on the solid marble,  
lasted as long as the tower itself. This won-  
derful work has been demolished some ages  
since; and in its place stands a castle, called  
Farillon, where a garrison is kept to defend the  
harbor.

Let married men read the following and profit  
by it:—"For about two years after I was mar-  
ried," says Cobbet, in his advice to a husband,  
"I retained some of my military manners, and  
used to romp most famously with the girls that  
came in my way; till one day, at Philadelphia,  
my wife said to me in a very gentle manner,  
'Don't do that, I do not like it.' That was quite  
enough; I had never thought on the subject  
before; one hair of her head was more dear to  
me than all the other women in the world, and  
this I knew she knew; but I now saw that this  
was not all that she had a right to from me; I  
saw that she had the further claim upon me that  
I should abstain from everything that might in-  
duce others to believe that there was any other  
woman for whom, even if I were at liberty, I had  
any affection."

FAITH, WHAT IS IT?—Many a volume has  
been written to unfold the nature of religious  
faith, but we doubt if a clearer, better definition  
of it was ever given than this by H. Coleridge:  
"Think not the faith by which the just shall live  
Is a dead creed—a map correct of heaven,  
Far less a feeling fond and fugitive.  
A shoddy gift withdrawn as soon as given,  
It is an affirmation and an act  
That bids eternal truth be present fact."

If the condition of man is to be elevated—if  
his miseries are to be alleviated, it must be done  
by acting on mind, instead of matter.

Sweet are the uses of adversity.

## SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The *Albion* of Saturday last, has a letter  
from Dr. John Rae, in relation to his efforts for  
the discovery of Sir John Franklin's wherea-  
abouts, dated at Fort Confidence, North-East  
end of Great Bear Lake, October 14, 1850.—  
The Hudson Bay Company, desirous of aiding  
in the search, ordered two or three boat ex-  
peditions to ascend the McKenzie River and trace  
the coast, east and west from its mouth as far  
as practicable. Dr. Rae had command of one  
of these expeditions. He goes on to say:—It  
being the belief of those on whose judgment  
most reliance can be placed, that the vessels are  
shut up somewhere between the lon. of 103  
deg. and 115 deg. west, and lat. 71 and 74 deg.  
north. It is evident that the most direct route  
thither from the southward is by the Copper-  
mine River, and that is the route I intend to fol-  
low next summer, if I receive no intelligence  
that the searching parties of this season have  
been successful. To carry out my intentions,  
I started from Fort Simpson with two boats,  
Mr. H. McKenzie (an assistant) and fourteen  
men, on the 23d August; but owing to head  
winds and stormy weather on this large lake,  
did not arrive here until the 10th ult. This is  
to be our winter quarters.

What I feared would be the most difficult  
matter to accomplish was the building of two  
boats, light enough to be transported across to  
the Coppermine, as it was very generally tho't  
that the wood in this neighborhood was not  
suitable for that purpose, and the late Mr. Simp-  
son mentions in his narrative that his carpenter  
had much trouble in finding boards sufficiently  
good to repair his boats. I am happy to say that  
we have succeeded much better than was anti-  
cipated, one of the boats being more than half  
finished, and boards enough saved to complete  
both. They are to be 22 feet keel, 6 feet 6  
inches beam, and 2 feet 3 inches deep amidships,  
exclusive of keel, and each rigged with two lug  
sails. It may be supposed by many that to con-  
tinue the search for Sir John Franklin beyond  
the summer of 1850, if not then found, would be  
a useless waste of time, labor and money; but  
with this supposition I cannot agree, and my  
opinion is founded on a personal experience  
which few persons have had an opportunity of  
acquiring, and which leads me to believe that a  
part or all of Sir John's party may still exist in  
1851. In 1846-7 I wintered at Repulse Bay  
with a party of 12 men, only two of whom be-  
fore arriving there had ever practiced deer-shoot-  
ing, and two others were fishermen. We had  
little or no fuel that could be properly so called,  
the mud with which our stone house was  
plastered never dried, but only froze, and it was  
so cold inside that a man, one night, got his  
knee frost-bitten, although he had one of his  
companions under the blankets with him. Yet  
we suffered no privation as far as regarded food,  
except that during the shortest days we took  
only one meal per diem as a precautionary  
measure, not knowing how late it might be in  
the spring before the reindeer migrated north-  
ward. That we were not much the worse for  
exposure to cold, and low diet may be inferred  
from the fact that in the spring we traced about  
five hundred miles of new coast, forming the  
shores of Committee Bay, in doing which I and  
one of my men traveled on foot upward of a  
thousand miles, and were on our return (altho'  
rather low in flesh) as sound and well as when  
we started.

When leaving York Factory, in June, 1846,  
we had not more than four months provisions  
with us; when we returned to that place, after  
an absence of fourteen months and twenty-  
three days, we had still a third of our original  
stock of provisions on hand—showing that we  
had by our exertions, in a country previously  
totally unknown to us, obtained the means of  
subsistence for twelve months. Why may not  
Sir John Franklin's party do the same? If he  
has been providentially thrown on or near a  
part of the coast where reindeer are at all nu-  
merous, surely out of so many officers and  
men, sportsmen may be found, after some prac-  
tice, expert enough to shoot the former, and  
fishermen to seine or net the latter—or take  
them with hook and line set under the ice.

In spring, should our stock of provisions ad-  
mit of it, I propose proceeding with a couple of  
companions and a sled of three dogs, in the be-  
ginning of May, fifteen or twenty days march  
to the northward, between Victoria and Woll-  
aston lands—during which trip I hope to travel  
5 or 600 miles (i. e. 250 or 300 miles out  
and the same distance homeward,) should we meet  
with no very serious obstacle. In the mean  
time, provisions for the summer's voyage will  
be hauled on sleds and deposited at the Kendall  
River, to which place the boats are to be bro't  
over as soon as the Dease River breaks up,  
which may be about the 6th or 7th of June,  
when I shall be at the Kendall to meet them,  
and prepare to descend the Coppermine as soon  
as it becomes clear of ice. The direction to be  
afterward followed will depend much upon the  
state of the sea and the appearance and  
trekking of the lands that I had visited in my  
previous journey.

SALE OF THE YATCH AMERICA.—After the  
celebrated triumph of our New York Yacht  
over all those in Old Albion, Commodore Ste-  
vens has sold her for \$35,000 to a Captain De  
Blaquier of the Indian Army; she will be used  
as a model Yacht, and this shows much wisdom  
in uncle John, but although she carries the  
broom in old England she was beat here before  
she went away; so in a few years we will send  
over another to beat them all as far as the Ame-  
rican beat the Titania, or else they will so im-  
prove as to beat us. Yacht building has been  
confined to a few yards in England, and when  
this is the case in any place, the road to im-  
provement is sure to be hedged up. It is to the  
credit of the English however, that whenever  
a nautical improvement is made manifest, they  
adopt and pay well for it. [Sci. Am.]

Dandies divide their time not into weeks and  
months, but into shirts and dummies. A clean  
linen day is one sacred to promenades and po-  
tamus—a dirty linen day on the contrary, is  
devoted to Moore's melodies and an attic bed-  
room.

## ORIGINAL THINKING.

The principle by which mind acts on mind is  
mysterious and inexplicable. The fact is obvi-  
ous that the world is ruled by mental power.—  
There are intellectual as well as physical forces.  
A strong mind when encountering a weaker,  
will as naturally move it, as a strong force in the  
material world will overcome a weaker. It is an  
old adage, passed into an unquestioned axiom,  
that "knowledge is power." This is but a par-  
tial and imperfect expression of a great truth.—  
Knowledge is not power, unless wielded by an  
intelligent agent, who knows how to use and  
apply it. A man may have stuffed into his head  
all the contents of the Bodleian library, and his  
memory may be the treasure-house of all the  
facts in science; and yet comparatively a weak  
man, who may pass through the world and die  
without permanently influencing or changing  
the course of any individual. A mere acquaint-  
ance with facts, however extensive, does not give  
power. It is the comprehension of principles,  
and the ability to apply them in the varied cir-  
cumstances in which he may be placed, which  
makes a strong man intellectually. Now a prin-  
ciple cannot be apprehended, much less can it  
be comprehended without thought. We may  
confidently assert, then, that mental power is  
generated by hard thinking only; and he alone  
possesses it who has been accustomed to bring  
the powers of his understanding to bear with  
such intensity of heat upon the subjects submit-  
ted to their action, as either to dissipate them  
in thin air, if they are intrinsically worthless, or  
to fuse them and remould them into forms bet-  
ter suited to his purpose. Such a man will be  
strong in himself, his power over others irresist-  
ible. *Sibi ipsi stat.* While resisting or mod-  
ifying all influences however mighty and sweep-  
ing coming upon him from abroad he sends out  
a strong and modifying influence over the ex-  
cited elements raging around him. He is himself  
an original source of influence. He stands firm-  
ly fixed upon the adamant rock of his own  
clear convictions, against which the turbulent  
waves of human opinion dash harmlessly and  
break, and foam, and retire. But from this im-  
moveable stand he utters a voice which the ele-  
ments hear and obey. Such a man, with re-  
spect to other men, is neither planetary nor re-  
flective, but fixed and self-luminous. He pours  
a light abroad from the living fountains of his  
own intelligence. Who does not envy power  
like this? It is truly the only power worth de-  
siring or possessing. What true dignity and  
sublimity enircles the brow of the mighty ru-  
ler of mind! Olympian Jove, shaking the ma-  
terial heavens and earth with his nod, and hurl-  
ing his thunders upon the agitated and discomf-  
ited giants, does not "with half that kindling ma-  
jesty dilate our strong conception," as a simple  
man with outward ensigns of authority, swaying  
to and fro a vast multitude of intelligent minds  
by the breath of his lofty eloquence and demoli-  
shing the citadels of error by the might of his  
irresistible logic. [Prof. G. W. Eaton.]

WOMAN WITHOUT RELIGION.—A man with-  
out religion is, at best a poor reprobate, the foot-  
ball of destiny, with no tie linking him to infi-  
nity, and to the wondrous eternity that is begun  
with him; but a woman without it is even worse  
—a flame without heat, a rainbow without color,  
a flower without perfume. A man may, in  
some sort, tie his frail hopes and honors, with  
weak shifting ground-tackle, to business or to  
the world; but a woman without that anchor  
which they call Faith, is a drift and a wreck!—  
A man may clumsily continue a kind of moral  
responsibility out of his relations to mankind;  
but a woman, in her comparatively isolated  
sphere, where affection, and not purpose, is the  
controlling motive, can find no basis for any  
system of right action, but that of spiritual faith.  
A man may craze his thought and his brain to  
trustfulness in such poor harborage as Fame  
and Reputation may stretch before him; but  
a woman—where can she put her hope in storms,  
if not in Heaven? And that sweet trustfulness  
that abiding love, that enduring hope, mellowing  
every page and scene of life—lighting them with  
the pleasantest radiance, when the world's  
storms break, like an army with smoking can-  
non—what can bestow it all, but a holy soul-tie  
to what is stronger than an army with cannon?  
Who that has enjoyed the love of a Christian  
mother, but will echo the thought with energy,  
and hallow it with a fear?

[Reveries of a Bachelor.]

LIFE.—Life without some necessity for exer-  
tion must ever lack real interest. That state  
capable of the greatest enjoyment where neces-  
sity urges, but not painfully; where efforts are  
required, but as much as possible without anxi-  
ety where the spring and summer of life are pre-  
paratory to the harvest of autumn and the re-  
pose of winter. Then is every season sweet, and  
well spent life the last the best—the season of  
calm enjoyment, the recollections, the brightest  
in hope. Good training and a fair start consti-  
tute a more desirable patrimony than wealth;  
and those parents who study their children's  
welfare more than the gratification of their own  
avarice or vanity, would do well to think of this.  
Is it better to run a successful race, or begin  
and end at the goal?

A CURIOSITY.—In the safe of the Treasurer  
of the Concord & Claremont Railroad, was a  
package of papers rolled up in a piece of printed  
parchment about 14 inches long by 10 wide.—  
When the safe was opened this parchment was  
shrunk up to the size of about 7 inches by 5,  
while every letter of the printing and writing up-  
on it were nearly as legible as before, though of  
course diminished in size in the same proportion  
as the parchment itself. It probably had a warm  
berth that night. [Patriot.]

Innocence is a flower which withers when  
touched, but blooms not again when watered by  
tears.

It is the motive of the deed, that stamps the  
character of it, whether for good, or evil.

An honest employment is a most excellent  
patrimony.

A precipitous choice makes way for a long re-  
pentance.